THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1808. No. 1139.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be piad at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial at August Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

John Mahony	*vs*	*James O'Hara*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Lessee of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholm*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Tho. M'Kean, gov.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
Lessee of Robert Simpson	*vs*	*James Irwin and Samuel Ewalt*
James M'Mangill for Robert Knox	*vs*	*James Alexander*
Lessee of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Alex. Fowler's exrs	*vs*	*Samuel Ewalt*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*George Wallace*
James Morrison	*vs*	*Jos. Scott's admrs.*
Lessee of Jas. Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw & others*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rea*
George Mushrush	*vs*	*William Fulton*
Thomas Harris for E. Magoffin	*vs*	*James Harrison*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John M'Kinney*
Robert Boyd	*vs*	*John White et al.*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
Peter Declary et al	*vs*	*Abraham Daniels*
Thomas Hartley	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John M'Nickle	*vs*	*Thomas Hartley*
Richard Maybury	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Fredk. Shofes admrs.	*vs*	*Daniel M'Dermot*
William Valentine	*vs*	*Thomas Jones*
Bedford & Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
John Mate	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowell*
Jas Patterson jr. ami	*vs*	*William Hill*
Isaac Walker	*vs*	*Mary & J. Stewart*
Philemon Cromwell	*vs*	*Arch. Johnston*
Henderson & Colhoon	*vs*	*Alexander Hill*
John Thompson	*vs*	*John Campbell et al*
Robert Cummins	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
James Cubbage	*vs*	*G. & John Cubbage*
Peter Trough	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick et al*
James Burd	*vs*	*James Sample et al*
Philip Dolin	*vs*	*Nicholas Berlin*
Andrew Bell	*vs*	*Ben Rutherford*
Thomas Bracken	*vs*	*Robert Robertson*
James Goudy	*vs*	*Abraham Barclay*
Same et al	*vs*	*Same*
A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Peter Katz*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Andw. Richardson*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Robert Hays qui tam	*vs*	*Benjamin Couch*
Andrew Johnston	*vs*	*J. Bausman'e ads.*
Frederick Cooper	*vs*	*Bowman & Henderson*
Robert Ballentine	*vs*	*Edward Patchell*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Edward Patchell	*vs*	*Robert Ballentine*
Bickham, Getting & Co	*vs*	*Jas. Thornsburgh*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
N. Bausman's adms.	*vs*	*Abraham Mackey*
John Burkholder	*vs*	*Peter Declary*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Thomas Garden	*vs*	*James Carr*
John Wilkins for John Frichman	*vs*	*William & Charles Bonner*
Francis Wilson's executors	*vs*	*John Huey and Thomas Sands*
James Dalb	*vs*	*John Johnston*
Henderson & Colhoon	*vs*	*Joseph Davis*
Thomas Thornburgh	*vs*	*William Valentine*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, 12th July, 1808.

DOCTOR GOUTIERE,

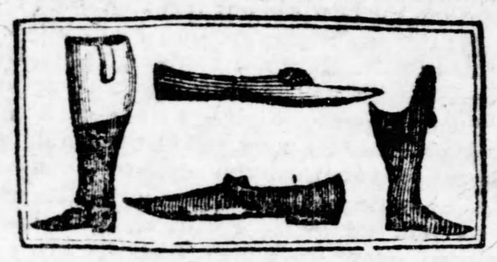
Lately from Paris,

HAVING been employed, in said capacity, during the whole American war, in the French navy, afterwards, having practised Midwifery for seven years in Havre de Grace, in France, has opened a

Medical and Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by David M'Keehan, Esq. in the Diamond, where he has for sale, an assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, prepared by himself; and some Patent Medicines, Essence of Soap, Cosmetic Water, Tooth Powder, and several kinds of best Elixirs and nice Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

A fit person to take charge of a Keel Boat—also four good Oarsmen, to go to Natchez. The boat will be lightly loaded, and comfortably fitted out. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle off their respective accounts on or before the first day of August next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

From the Berkshire Reporter.

Alighting at a country tavern not long since, a grave looking gentleman, with a comely aspect, sitting in a pensive attitude, with his chin resting upon the head of his staff, attracted my notice. A plain decent looking man sitting by his side accosted him thus :—

Why is Bonaparte like a Spider in his web, and Paris the centre?

To which, after a pause of a few moments the venerable man, as near as I recollect, replied as follows :—

Because, a Spider is a little mischievous insect, with his mouth full of subtle poison spreading his dangerous net far and wide, to entangle all the smaller insects which have the misfortune to come within his reach, hugging himself in his head-quarters, eagerly watching for fresh prey, either for the selfish purposes to furnish new materials to extend his web; or to enjoy their torments. Thus it is with Bonaparte---he spreads his web over the globe, tacking the out cords on the shores of the Pacific ocean on the west---of Africa on the south---China and India on the east---and the shores of the Arctic ocean on the north. The small flies such as Flanders, Holland, the Italian states, have long since been warped up in his web, and are no more. The larger insects, such as Russia and Germany, have made long and vigorous efforts to extricate themselves from the web, in which they found themselves entangled---but he came down upon them with the fury of a demon, and by a plentiful ejection of his subtle poison, and the most active efforts, they were at length separated, secured and rolled up in the web. Prussia made a single effort after fluttering round the web for a course of years, and was secured. Denmark was at first poisoned, and then drawn into the web, and as though a fatality hung over the evil genius of old England, she gave her a push, and the spider eagely seized upon his prey and rolled her up in his web, under a pretence of protection. Poland and Portugal were fixed without an effort, and old bigoted Spain is rolled up in the web, nobody knows how.

This little, great Spider, has for years struggled to cast his web over England and Sweden; but water not being his element, they yet struggle. But such concentered efforts are made to secure them, with the aid of the great and little flies which have been so handsomely worked over, it is apprehended they will at length be rolled up in the web.

Lastly comes Turkey, the next prey.---Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, China, North and South America, and the Barbary States are now convulsed by the extension of the web, which has insensibly got about them, by some invisible agency, and they all stand trembling proportionate to their respective distances from Paris, the centre of the web.

May the great father of all, in his infinite mercy protect the remnant of the human race from being also in their turn rolled up in that destruvtive web,

Amen, re-echoed a number of voices who had by this time gathered round the good old man to hear his curious comparison of Bonaparte and the Spider.

From the United States Gazette.

We make the following extract from the last National Intelligencer because it evidently proceeds from the cabinet, and explains the present views of the executive in regard to the embargo. It clearly shows that the intention of government is to continue this impolitic and oppressive measure as long as the British orders in council remain in force; and there can be no doubt that they will remain in force as long as Bonaparte adheres to his blockading decrees, which occasioned the issuing of those orders——that is to say, as long as the war in Europe continues. But the article is very important in another point of view. It furnishes one more incontestable proof that the real motive for laying the embargo was to *distress and coerce* Great Britain, and that it is to continue till it produces the effect. Its protraction is to be "to an equal period with their own orders." No reference whatever is to be had to the French decrees which occasioned them, or to the seizure, sequestration, confiscation, or *conflagration* of American property by the emperor Napoleon. Not a word is said of him or his measures. We are to groan under the weight of the embargo till it humbles Great Britain. Then it will have accomplished its object and will be taken off; but not before, provided the present party be continued in power. This is certainly the plain meaning of the article which we now subjoin.

"The period is probably not distant, when we shall be enabled to form some judgment of the effect produced on the disposition of foreign governments by the embargo. It is manifest from the intelligence received from England, that hitherto it has been considered in that country as likely to be of fugitive duration.—Having themselves frequently resorted to a similar measure from motives totally different from those which produced it in this country, they have superficialy given it, both as to its nature and duration, a like character with their ordinary embargoes. They do not appear at all to have realized the probability, or even possibility of its protraction *to an equal period with their own orders*, The rise of Congress, with the passage of the enforcing supplementary acts, and the act vesting in the President the power to remove it, will alone present the measure to their minds *in its true colors*. Congress rose on the 26th of April, and information of this event may be expected to have reached England about the 1st of June. Allowing a fortnight for deliberation, and six weeks for a passage across the ocean, we may calculate upon obtaining some interesting information about the beginning of August.

"Will this information be such as we wish? Will it restore the amicable relations of the United States with foreign powers.

"We confess that we are not sanguine on this point. We have hopes that it may be so; but our disappointment will not be excessive, if a different effect shall be produced.

"That the *ultimate* sense of the British nation, provided we do not shrink from the duties imposed upon us, will overturn the prevailing system, and will do us justice, we entertain no doubt; but it is absolutely impossible to decide *when this will take place.*"

Hear the sentiments of a Virginia administration in regard to *permanently depriving* this country of her foreign commerce, and then let the industrious and independent freemen of Pennsylvania and the other commercial states, say whether they are prepared to promote the experiment, by placing Mr. Madison in the presidency. The following is an extract from a ministerial article in the National Intelligencer, in regard to the probable *permanency* of the embargo, and ultmate effects which it will be likely to produce. After premising that the British government and merchants (for the measure is confessedly aimed at the British alone) will make great efforts and great sacrifices rather than yield to our embargo mode of warfare against them, and that the issue of it is very uncertain, the writer (whom we suppose to be Mr. Madison himself) proceeds to suggest the following most alarming proposition. Those who wish to see the country "*permanently depirived* of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products," will of course continue to applaud the embargo. *U. S. Gaz.*

"Under this uncertainty with regard to the future, we are rejoiced to see our fellow citizens generally throughout the union pursuing a course of conduct, which will equally promote their solid interests, whether our foreign relations become more troubled or shall be restored to their usual tranquility. It is certain that if we are PERMANENTLY DEPRIVED of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products in a foreign market we must find a succedaneum in manufactures and internal improvements; and it is equally clear, that even on the return of an undisturbed trade, this progress in the cultivation of our internal resources would, notwithstanding, be of vast benefit."

From our Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, Office Evening Post, June 30.

Late Intelligence.—Arrived this forenoon, schooner Thetis, Dennison, 7 days from Savannah. June 23, off Cape Look Out, spoke ship Eunice, Manly, 44 days from Gibraltar, from Charleston—took out of her A. Rogers, late master of the ship Mary Ellis, and —— Jaques, master of the brig William Tell, both of New-York, whose vessels had been condemned. These gentlemen inform that it was the report at Gibraltar, a few days previous to their sailing that there had been an engagement between the Toulon and Rochefort squadrons, and the English fleet, under the command of lord Collingwood, in which the latter had gained a decisive victory. No official intelligence had yet arrived, but the known situation of the French fleet, closely blockaded in the island of Minorca, and all supplies cut off, rendered it probable, that being nearly or quite equal in force, they were induced to give the English battle. And the report's having come by the way of Spaid, gave it additional credit.

One of the gentlemen further reports, that shortly before sailing, he had seen a letter from the American consul at Algiers to the consul at Gibraltar, which states, that, notwithstanding the late settlement of affairs between America and Algiers, the latter power were fitting out their cruizers with the utmost expedition. Their precise situation was not known, but from circumstances, he apprehended they would act against American commerce, and strongly recommended any American vessels laying in the latter port, who should be then ready for sea, to wait the events, as the Portuguese had nothing afloat it could not be supposed the armament could be intended against them. The consul of the United States at Tangiers, likewise gave information that there was an Algerine Polacre of 18 guns, lying at Tangiers Bay, bound on a cruise to the westward, and that at his writing there were then more to the westward of the streights. At the time of the Eunice sailing, there were two Moorish frigates in the mole of Gibraltar getting ready with the utmost dispatch. He further states there were large supplies of ammunition and warlike stores of every species sent to Morocco and the Barbary powers, by the English.

The emissaries of France having entered Morocco to endeavor to influence the emperor to join the great Napoleon against the English, caused great exertions to be made by the latter power, to counteract their endeavors. The very existence of their fleets in that quarter, depended solely on the friendship of those states, as every supply of fresh provisions came entirely from them. There were no preparations made by the Spaniards, for the reinvesture of Gibralter, although it was generally believed they would attempt it very soon. A total change had taken place in the polities of Spain, the late king having been confined in prison, and the French troops who had possession of the whole country, evacuating with the celerity so usual among them, when they gain any advantage.

Portugal was still groaning under its burthen, the requisitions having been so many and so frequent as to exhaust all the specie of the kingdom; while a horde of the taxgatherers of Bonaparte overawed the inhabitants.

It was generally supposed, at Gibraltar, that an an amicable adjustment of all differences would take place between America and Great Britain, and a restitution be made by the latter power of all commerce condemned there. A large number of American vessels were in those seas, sailing under licence from Great Britain to and from the ports of Spain without interruption. Our informant sailed from thence in company with eight or ten sail, laden with wine and fruit, for England, among which were the Herkimer, of New-York, and ship Minerva, Ladler, of Charleston. Likewise the Hannah, Thurlow of Newburyport, for Marblehead, having been condemned and bought in again. On board the Hannah were fifteen or eighteen American captains whose vessels had been condemned at Gibraltar and Malta. The Hannah entered at Madeira, where she left ship Delaware, of New-York for Teneriffe, with a licence. Flour at Madeira 15 dollars, pork 20, beef 16, staves 100, and a plentiful supply of every other article. The Portuguese colours were again hoisted at Medeira. Price current at Gibralter, flour 15 dollars, pork 26, beef 24, and every other article in proportion. Business lively. The Spaniards cut out vessels very often in the Bay, sometimes with strong easterly winds 3 and 4 of a night.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1808.

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL
TICKET;
Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOVARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of Federal and Constitutional Republicans of Allegheny and part of Cambria townships, in Cambria County, held on the 4th of July—anniversary of American Independence—in the town of Loretto, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the important office of Governor, at the ensuing election.

Luke M'Guire, Esq. was called to the chair, and *James Leavy* was appointed secretary of said meeting—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, be recommended to our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, as the person most suitable for the office of Governor of this state.

Resolved, That James Elder, James M'Geehan, James Gallagher, Luke M'Guire, Esq. and James Leavy, be a committee of correspondence, to confer with our fellow citizens of the different parts of the state, on the subject of the above resolution, and with our fellow citizens of Somerset and the remainder of Cambria county, on the subject of other officers to be appointed at the next general election.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will, by all honorable means, endeavor to support the election of James Ross, Esq. and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Huntingdon and Pittsburgh Gazettes.

LUKE M'GUIRE, Chairman.
JAMES LEAVY, Secretary.

YORK COUNTY.

ADDRESS

From the committee of Friends of the Constitution to the citizens of York county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the Friends of the Constitution, held at York on the 8th inst. it was resolved to recommend and support James Ross of Pittsburgh, at the ensuing election for the office of governor, and the undersigned being appointed a committee of correspondence, and generally to carry the objects of that meeting into effect, beg leave to submit to your consideration a few reflections on a subject interesting to us all.

It would be unnecessary to remind you, that the election of chief magistrate, which is at all times a serious exercise of a very important right, has at this time assumed an interest far exceeding its usual and ordinary importance. The tide of our national prosperity has suddenly ceased to flow, the channels of our commerce are dried up, industry is at a stand, war is impending, while we are looking at each other, with inquisitive anxiety, ready to ask, where will these things end? Many who might be competent to navigate our political barque, in a smooth sea, are nevertheless unqualified to manage the helm in a storm. The public interest therefore, at present, demands great care and consideration, in the choice of men, to whom the direction of our dearest interests is to be committed. It is not enough, at this time especially, that a candidate for the office of chief magistrate possesses integrity alone—abilities are indispensible—weakness in our councils may be as ruinous as infidelity. A union of talents, patriotism, and firmness, are called for by the times, and greatly does it interest the citizens that these qualities should now be found in the executive chair.

Three citizens have been nominated, for that office after the term of the present incumbent expires, and of those three, in all probability, one will be chosen. It is therefore not only proper but necessary, that their respective qualifications and pretensions should be enquired into by the people.

Mr. SPAYD has been spoken of and recommended by some. Of him we can with pleasure say, that he is in private life amiable, and as a judge respectable; possessing a sound mind and unimpeachable integrity.—And, what adds greatly in our estimation to his value as a citizen and an officer, he is a firm and zealous friend to our constitution. The attention which his name and character have excited on this occasion, is a sure pledge that his merits will not be overlooked or neglected by his fellow citizens, when he becomes more generally known. At present, however, the Republic has need of the services of her most able, most experienced, and best tried citizens.

Mr. SNYDER has also been nominated by a party as a candidate for that high office.—His private character, we are informed stands fair, and we are disposed to believe that he possesses qualifications and talents, which are useful in subordinate stations, where the duties required are neither complicated nor extensive; but the public has certainly no evidence, that he possesses either talents, information or experience, adequate to the discharge of the weighty duties of the first office in the state.—We know however, that he is unfriendly to the constitution, and that he is supported by a party which pants for its destruction, and which they fondly flatter themselves, is to be accomplished as soon as Mr. Snyder becomes governor.

It is of little use to enquire whether his hostility to our present form of government, ought to be ascribed to honest prejudices, or more exceptionable motives. The danger is the same. So long as he is inimical to the constitution, and willing to be the ostensible head of a party, which under his auspices, is incessantly plotting the overthrow of that venerable charter of our rights and liberties, we are bound to consider his elevation to the governmental chair, as the most disastrous event that has ever threatened our state. The power and influence which he (or rather those who would govern in his name) would acquire by his elevation, would be directed without remorse, and without disguise, to the destruction of our republican institutions. The hopes therefore of all who dread those changes and innovations, which have in the course of a few short years swept every republic from the face of Europe, of all who are content with our present republican constitution, and feel the necessity of confiding the interests of the state to men adequate to their management and protection—in fine, the hopes and wishes of all, of whatever political denomination, who prefer the public good to private and ambitious views, are directed to James Ross. In him are united great talents, and much experience—the real patriot and profound statesman. His merits are not obscure nor his qualifications doubtful. Long has he enjoyed, and repeatedly experienced proofs of the confidence of his country. He was one of that respectable assemblage of sages and patriots, who formed our present constitution; and some of the most republican features of that instrument were impressed on it by his talents, zeal, and perseverance.—Since that time he has been twice elected a senator of the United States, and in that capacity for a number of years served his country with equal faithfulness and ability. At a former election for governor, he had the suffrages of a very respectable part of the community. And during the administration of the present governor, Mr. Ross and his friends, prefering the public good to every private sentiment, supported the constitution when it was in danger, and saved the Republic.

We might add that on a recent occasion the Legislature of Pennsylvania, called him from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and confided to him the interests of the state, in the trial between the late Proprietaries and the inhabitants of Springitsbury Manor. Thus the general assembly did homage to his fidelity and capacity, at a time too when they could not have been suspected of a disposition to flatter his talents or increase his popularity.

Mature in years, possessing a vigorous mind, cultivated and improved by many years of experience in public business, of untarnished morals, and a Republican of the WASHINGTON STANDARD, James Ross is entitled to our fullest confidence. His election to the office of Governor would secure the continuance of our constitution, and dissipate all the hopes of its enemies. His wisdom would devise and his patriotism pursue measures calculated to remove or lessen the evils under which the people at present labor. If more difficult times (as we have too much reason to fear) should overtake us, the firmness and resources of his mind would be eminently calculated to encounter them.

There is also every reason to hope that the mildness of his deportment and his easy manners, and above all that magnanimity which is inseparable from great minds, would go far to unite all good men, and restore confidence and harmony, between all political denominations of citizens. In him we would not see the governor of a party, perverting the legitimate exercise of his powers for the purpose of rewarding his friends, and degrading his adversaries. He would be the governor of the people, and we firmly believe that those who aspired to his confidence would be enquired of no farther than "are they honest? are they capable? are they faithful to the constitution?"

Nor do we apprehend, is the fact totally indifferent to the people of this county, that he was born and brought up among us. Many of our citizens have known him from his youth, and his name and public services have long been the subjects of grateful recollection to the citizens of this part of the state.

On such a subject, and on such an occasion, it seems strange that reasonable men could differ, we are therefore by no means surprised to learn from all directions, that old prejudices are rapidly yielding to more correct impressions, and that the friends and advocates of Mr. Ross's election, are proportionably encreasing. The eyes of the people are opening, and they begin to discern their true interests. In the sunshine of a republic, opinions of men and measures are frequently much scattered; but when difficulties and dangers approach, near enough to be seen and felt, the people never fail to rally round the most worthy of their citizens.

It is therefore with us, as much a pleasure, as it is a duty, to recommend James Ross to your attention, fully convinced that after you have impartially considered this important subject, you will be able to decide for yourselves, which of the citizens referred to, is best qualified to fill the office of governor, and of course to whom your suffrages will be given at the ensuing election.

We have the honor to be, &c.

JACOB RUDISILL,
JACOB DRITT,
YOST HERBAUGH,
ROBERT HAMERSLY,
HENRY TYSON,
GODFREY LENHART,
DANIEL SPANGLER.

June 22, 1808.

THE CRISIS.

If ever there was a time since the eventful period of the American revolution, in which it was necessary for men of virtue and active talents to place themselves between their country and destruction; that time is the present.

The *Crisis* has at length arrived; and it must be met with a firmness commensurate with its importance.

While we are menaced from without; domestic traitors are unceasingly employed in sapping our civil institutions, from within. They are aware, that, if they once destroy the foundation, the fabric of our freedom must fall: and like the remorseless blood-hound, they neither turn to the right nor to the left, but with increasing scent and whetted appetite, appear determined to pursue their prey to destruction.

Living under the most perfect form of government that ever was devised by human wisdom, the people are incessantly incited to restlessness and change. Fictitious grievances are placed before their eyes, and they are told that their representative system is tyrannical. Presses characterized by licentiousness, and believed to be under a foreign though secret influence, cease not continually to disseminate the most insidious principles, the most damnable heresies, and the most unblushing falsehoods. Substituting visionary theories, for tried and approved forms of government; using declamation for argument; and summoning all the arts of sophistry to their aid; they succeed in entraping the innocent and inexperienced citizen: and when their theories are refuted, or become stale from repeated use; apparently unfoiled and unappalled, they resort to new devices and to new delusions.

To this cause it is owing, that there appears so great a dereliction from *first principles*, in a large portion of the community. The tenets inculcated in them composed of the treachery and phrenzy and horrors of European revolutions, are falsely called republicanism. Alas! American Republicanism, the Republicanism of 1776, turns aside in disgust, and weeps at the defilement of her name.

In this *Crisis*, what is to be done? The sages of the American revolution, are fast hastening to the tomb. Some few yet survive, and a host of more youthful patriots, who have imbibed their spirit, and over whom their mantle has been thrown, stand ready to supply their place. With the advice of the aged, and the more active talents of our younger citizens, what good may not yet be done? What evils may not be averted? Is is worth a trial: it is even worth a struggle. The great body of the people are still virtuous; they mean well; though many have been deluded.

Let the importance of the *Crisis*, then excite to action. Let the enemy; the concealed spies and traitors, be met constantly and firmly on their own ground. The talents are on our side; the industry only on theirs. Bring them but fairly to a trial, and their delusions will be dissipated; they will be exposed to the people in their true character; their poison will be rendered harmless, and *the republic will be saved!*

Freemans Jour.

From the Washington City (Monitor) of July 9, 1808.

Government have received dispatches from our ministers at Paris and London by lieut. Lewis, one of the messengers that went and returned in the Osage, and who reached this city last evening.

We understand that neither France nor G. Britain have manifested any disposition to relax in the regulations they have adopted towards neutral nations, and which have placed the United States in so unpleasant a situation,

The Secretary of the Navy returned to the City yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of the Osage. The President and all the Heads of Departments are at present here.

No. VI.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

I HAVE now given the *prefatory* laws a slight review; it has been but slight, for no American can turn to them but with emotions of the deepest regret, and the disagreeableness of feeling would be in proportion to the niceness of the investigation; I must be excused therefore, if I wish to avoid dwelling longer on the disgrace of the present admistration, than is absolutely necessary for the unmasking of their weak, mysterious system. To have a full view of the different connected acts, it was necessasary to take a retrospect of the spirit which has pervaded the last three or four sessions of our congress; a very superficial glance is sufficient, at the present period, for this purpose; this superficial glance I have taken, and I confess that the most loathsome object that ever presented itself to my sight, never excited feelings half so abhorrent, and in recording them, I have more than once felt the burning blush of shame. I do not pretend to an uncommon share of patriotism, but I do claim the *inheritance* of those sentiments which in our infant state, led us on to a successful contest with a mighty power; with these sentiments, sir, it cannot be called affectation, if I feel degraded by the prostration of our independence, before the throne of the French emperor—if this prostration be not palpable from what has been already recited, I must own myself ignorant of the meaning of prostration; but I cannot for a moment doubt that every American breast feels the stigma sensibly; if before the last session it did not strike him so forcibly, it was because he did not attend to the *connection* of the different acts I have mentioned; they were kept apart with some degree of art; but since the last session, no honest mind can hesitate, for in that session was passed that law which unveils and exposes naked the true spirit that characterizes the present Congress; if he wavered before, he must now be fixed, for the embargo bears not a sign of equivocalness; its intention is as plain, as the misery it has caused is wide; the politician will acknowledge the first, and the whole body of farmers will prove the latter; if the act itself be not sufficient to demonstrate the universality of French influence, a volume of documents yet remain, sir, to put the thing beyond a doubt—some of these will be adverted to occasionally. A law passed last session laying an embargo; but before *this* word conveys the true meaning of the late act, a new definition must be annexed to the word. I have heard of embargoes; I thought I knew what they were; but the late American act, so denominated, bears not a particle of resemblance to any other embargo ever imposed; it is not for the regulation of our commerce, for it annihilates it; it is not for the benefit of our citizens, for it ruins them; it is not a preparative measure for war, for it is fast depriving us of every sailor.

It is not for the regulation of commerce.—It has no definite term. The merchant has been told from high authority that it must last until the orders of the British council are repealed; he has been told that it may continue three or four years; as the period of its continuance is unspecified, he can make no calculations, he can enter into no arrangement; as it may last as long as has been threatened, he cannot retain his vessels idle, nor can he suffer his capital, if any be saved from the wreck, to remain unemployed; to support himself, he must turn his attention to some other business, and for ever desert that which added wealth to his country's treasury, and afforded an ample vent for the produce of agriculture. What will be the consequence? The carrying trade being given up by us, will naturally fall into the hands of some other commercial nation, and probably we may never regain it; the countries which have been accustomed to depend upon us for produce to support them, will be forced to apply to some other source, and may be induced to change the articles of subsistence; if these be once changed, and their old propensities forgotten, the American farmer may raise as much grain as he pleases, and then to compensate himself, he may give it away or burn it, just as it suits him.

It is not for the benefit of the labouring citizens. The farmers may have rendered plentiful crops last year, they may do the same this year, but what advantage is it to them? they cannot sell it, even for a price that would pay one-eighth of their labour; the rest must rot in their barns, or they may scatter it to the winds for the birds of the air. When his landlord, if he holds rented land, calls upon him, what answer will he make? The evils of the embargo, will not be a satisfactory reason to him, he must have his rent, or the tenant is arrested. Suppose the farmer owns land of his own, and cannot sell his grain, what answer will he make to his family when they call upon him for those little things of subsistence, which, though not at first necessaries, have become so by long habit? will he tell his children they must retire to their cabbin corner and depend upon themselves? will he order his wife to go into the woods and procure what she wants from the trees of the forest? will he tell her to learn to make cloaths for her child from the leaves of the sugar tree? will he teach his sons to labour, if their toil be not rewarded, and sow wheat for the beauty of the prospect? or will he not rather, in despair, suffer them to grow up in idleness, and ready to enter into the most abandoned schemes? "These will be the fruits," of the hated embargo! What, sir, must the poor farmer of Pennsylvania, support a law because Mr. Jefferson and his party have thought fit to compliment France with it? Mr. J. is a farmer, but is this any reason why our farmers should join in praise of the act? No, sir, Mr. Jefferson with his 100 slaves can stem the impending storm of the embargo; he knew its approach, for his arts raised it, and before it burst he *may* have disposed of all the produce of his extensive plantations; so, sir, he is not affected as our poor farmers have been, and are still; it is therefore your duty to make these things known; they are too often not thought of, but it is ungenerous to withhold this knowledge from the people, for in justice they ought to have an effect in exposing to them the true character of those men, who have usurped the title of "friends of the people."

It is not a preparative measure to war.—If we expected war it would undoubtedly be our interest to have as much money and as much foreign produce in our country as possible, to guard against want in case of a long struggle. If the war had been with England, we should in particular have stood in need of a large supply of her goods, and the importation of them ought not to have been stopped without the greatest necessity, until absolute war had been declared. If the contest was to have been with France, there was not a semblance of reason for the embargo; our vessels could have nothing more to fear from France, immediately previous to a war, than she has had for many years past; indeed, I had almost said, she could have nothing more to fear even during a war, for I most solemnly declare, I believe that for five or six years past not a vessel of ours escaped the fangs of the French privateers, when by any means whatever she could be seized upon or condemned. France has too few public vessels to be dreaded on the west of the Atlantic; her privateers are the only danger on our shores, and these have been equally troublesome in war and in peace. The embargo has already lasted six months; we of course have been for the same space consuming our importations without their being replaced by others; and our treasury has lost the duties that would have flowed into it from that importation, during the same space; this loss is calculated at twenty-eight millions! The embargo, therefore, in place of being a preparative measure for war, entailed on the labouring citizens evils worse than war, and deprived the country of an immense sum, which would have gone a great way to defray the expence of raising an army. It appears to me, sir, a measure completely calculated to unfit us for war, and place us in a situation to accede to any terms a foreign power may think proper to

impose on us. Where then, sir, are we to look for the motives for this law? I have often thought of it, but I cannot find them; I have looked at the citizens of our country, I find them all in distress; the rich are hurt by it, but their wealth enables them to stand the shock; the poor, I observe, are fast rushing on to ruin; the situation to which they are reduced is too deplorable to admit for a moment the idea, that the embargo was intended for their benefit; the man who tells them so, is mocking them. The embargo is to be viewed, sir, as the last link in the chain of French acts that have disgraced our legislature and administration. In reviewing the former acts I have mentioned, it appears like walking over our once fair fields, now blighted by the poison of French policy; but when we come to the embargo, we behold the ruins of the temple of our independence, whose corner stone was consecrated, thirty-two years ago! We must not hope for a change of these evils during the present administratirn; a change of men in office must take place first, and then we may expect a happier turn to our affairs; if the officers of each state be appointed from such men as execrate the late abominable proceedings, we will undoubtedly have a more wise policy adopted by our general government; we shall then have no more non-importation laws, no more perpetual embargoes; the mechanic may then present his bill with a confidence of being paid, and the farmer may sow his grain, and reap it with a smile.

FABIUS.

WILLIAMSPORT, *July*, 6, 1808.

MONDAY last, the 32d Anniversary of American Freedom, was celebrated by a great number of very respectable citizens, who met at Mr. Joseph Parkinson's, in Williamsport, with more than usual enthusiasm. All hearts were animated with the love of liberty. The anniversary of the emancipation of this country from British bondage was hailed as worthy of a jubilee, and every one greeted his fellow citizen with smiles and congratulations. After passing some hours in walking through and reviewing the most beautiful, most delightful garden west of the mountains, and regaling themselves in the bowery houses till 2 o'clock, they all, with music, led by Joseph Becket, Esq. repaired to a large and elegant Bowery, which had been erected by Mr. Parkison for their accommodation, and where an elegant dinner was spread, which indeed reflected honor on Mrs. Parkinson, and of which more than one hundred, about one fourth of whom were ladies, partook. After dinner, a short but pathetic oration, suited to the occasion, was delivered by Mr. William Thompson, which was received with universal satisfaction: and after which the following Toasts were drank, accompanied with the acclamations of the citizens, and volleys of small arms:—They all returned back to Mr. Parkinson's house, where they spent the evening in harmony and hilarity, and dispersed pleased with each other, and grateful for the pleasures they enjoyed on the occasion.

1. May our happiness be sincere and our joys be lasting.
2. Perpetual disappointment to the enemies of the United States of America.
3. May the true lovers of liberty in America be forever united in affection as they are in interest.
4. May we never want spirit and resolution to defend our independence against the attacks of ambition.
5. Constancy in love, and sincerity in friendship; health in freedom, and content in bondage; success to the lover, and joy to the beloved; may the single be married, and the married be happy.
6. The small circle of our female acquaintance, the pleasures of the imagination realized; honor and influence to the public spirited patrons of trade.
7. May the man we love be honest, and the land we live in be free.
8. May temptation never conquer virtue;—may we be rich in friends as well as money;—may we be beloved by those whom we love;—may ability for doing good, be equalled by inclination.
9. May the speculating enemies of America, such as Burr, ever meet with contempt and confusion.
10. May the sweets of liberty that we feel, ever give us strength to support our independence.
11. May the British feel the effects of our embargo, so as to submit to an honorable accommodation with the United States of America.
12. The fair sex—may they only indulge the man of virtue.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

BY AN AMERICAN OF '76.

A short view of the politicks of our country; communicated for the perusal of *the freemen* who are probably to decide by their votes, at the ensuing elections, *the all important question of peace or war!* A change of men and measures appears necessary, and is loudly called for.

Of two "sects," the one at present in power, laboured at an early period of *the French revolution*, to have us united in the war with that nation against her enemies; and nothing but the wisdom and firmnes of a Washington, under a kind Providence, prevented it. Had the party accomplished their wishes, we should long since have been a ruined people.

Solemn truths cannot be too often repeated. It is well known by every intelligent man in America, that Mr. Jefferson and his friends were the violent opposers of the administration of both Washington and Adams, *whose measures were the means of preserving us in peace.*

Ever since Mr. Jefferson has been in power he has, in obedience to the wishes of his party, discovered an evident partiality towards the despotick government of France, and the strongest prejudices against England. The wrongs committed by the one nation have been overlooked and even palliated, and her favour meanly courted; while those of the other were aggravated by the deepest colouring.

No unprejudiced man, who has been an observer of the line of conduct pursued by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison for the last fifteen years, can believe that they were ever sincere in wishing to treat with England. And although they may not do any thing that will provoke a war, yet from inclination, and in compliance with the wishes of a French party, and of that government; we need not expect that any arrangement will be made with England about our commerce and seamen, while they or either of them are in power.

Our president in *his electioneering* answer to the Philadelphia ward committees, charges the party that disapproves of his administration, "with encouraging aggressions from foreign nations."—Now I would ask, which is most likely to produce insult and aggression; an open and manly avowel of our rights, or a suppliant conduct, that discovers a fear of giving offence? We have an answer to this question, in the accounts that appear to have been circulated by Messrs. *Lewis and Nourse* in London, on their arrival in *four days* from France.

Such is one side of the picture; very different indeed are the politicks of *the disciples of Washington.* Their suffrages will be given to such men only as are disposed to act *impartionally towards all nations*—put our country in a state of defence—protect commerce, and procure a market for the produce of the farmer; *and demand* justice, in language that will be attended to. Then, and not till then, shall we be again respected as a nation!

*** THE Rev. Francis Asbury, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach in Pittsburgh, on Sunday morning, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock. He will be accompanied by a German preacher, who will have no objection to preach in *that* language to as many as may chuse to attend.

Suitable places will be fixed on previous to the day. July 13, 1808.

MONTREAL, *June* 20.

We understand that on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last, a fracas toook place at the provincial line on Lake Champlain. The circumstances which happened were on account of a large raft, which the American custom house officers had *embargoed*, and meant to prevent from going to the Quebec market; the citizens, however, adjacent to the place where the raft was taken, embodied, and in defiance of the *whole force* which could be collected on the occasion, brought her to this side the line. In this transaction considerable powder and balls are said to have heen expended on both sides, but no bloodshed. A small cabin erected on the raft, was perforated in forty different places, by the balls of the militia from the custom house.

We learn by a gentleman from lake Ontario that a person there in the employ of the custom house officer, was lately shot dead, when on the watch of those attempting to *run* property into the Province.—The coroner's inquest was *accidental death.*

ALBANY, *June* 27.

The following very interesting intelligence has been very politely communicatad to the printers of the Albany Gazette, by a gentleman of the city of Schenectady. It is copied from a letter received by him, from a person of great respectability at Queens-town in Upper Canada, dated June 16.

"Our lieut. gov. has been sent for by express from the Indian agent near Detroit, and sets out by land this day for that quarter. It is reported, that some very violent resolutions adopted by the Indians (on hearing that their usual annual supplies for their trade, were stopped by the American government at Niagara) has occasioned this sudden and unexpected measure. God grant, that no mischief may take place before he gets up. Col. Claus is still there, and the gov. takes with him, most of the other officers of the Indian department."

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 4.

After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as have come to the knowledge of the court in the course of its proceedings, a correct statement of which is hereunto annexed, and after mature deliberation upon the same, the following opinion on the amount of the testimony is respectfully submitted.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that Brigadier General James Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco trade with governor Miro of New-Orleans, before he entered the American army in 1791; that he received large sums of money for tobacco delivered in New Orleans, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and that a large quantity of tobacco belonging to him, was condemned and stored in New Orleans in that year, but it has not been proved, and after the fullest investigation and comparison of testimony in possession of the court it does not appear, that he has received any money from the Spanish government or any of its officers, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose but in payment for tobacco, and other produce, sold and delivered by him or his agents.

It has been stated by the General that after his damaged tobacco had laid some years in store at New-Orleans, his agent there received for it and remitted to him the several sums credited in the copy of an account current presented by him and marked No.——, and under the impression that the letters accompanying the said account were written by his said agent Philip Nolan, the court think it highly probable that the statement is correct. They however do not consider the verity of it of the least importance in the case, since if he did receive the money as stated, the transaction was fully justifiable, and if he did not so receive it, there is no proof of his having received it at all.

It is therefore the opinion of this court, that there is no evidence of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson's having at any time received a pension, from the Spanish government, or of his having received money from the government of Spain or any of its officers or agents for corrupt purposes: and the court has no hesitation in saying, that as far as his conduct has been developed by this inquiry, he appears to have discharged the duties of his station with honor to himself and fidelity to his country.

City of Washington, June 28, 1808.

(Signed) H. BURBECK, *President.*
T. H. CUSHING,
JONA. WILLIAMS, *Members.*

July 2, 1808.
APPROVED,
(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, *July* 5.

Latest from London.——The ship Osage, Duplex, arrived this morning in 48 days from Falmouth.——To the politeness of Mr. Howland, passenger, we are indebted for a file of London papers to the 16th of May, from which we have made the most interesting selections for the Commercial Advertiser of this evening.

We perceive nothing in these papers relative to existing differences; but the general opinion in London was that America would preserve peace with England and go to war with France.

It is said that one of the Spanish provinces in South America has been ceded to Bonaparte.

Mr. Lewis returned in the Osage, and has brought dispatches from Mr. Pinckney for our government.——Mr. Nourse, having some Mercantile business to transact remains in England. London, May 12

The ship La Renomme is arrived from the Mediterranean with dispatches, and at length all doubt about the Rochfort squadron is removed. She brings an account, that on the 8th ult. 10 French ships of the line and some frigates were seen off the Island of Sardinia by the Spartan steering down the Mediterannean, and the Spanish squadron were at port Mahon, watched by the Imperieuse.

This news is confirmed by the accounts brought by two vessels which arrived yesterday from a French port, and which bring letters and papers to the 30th ult. These papers state that Admiral Gantheume with 10 sail of the line, 5 frigates and several brigs, arrived at Toulon on the 18th of April from the Adriatic. It is a very remarkable proof of the seamenship of the French, that they have been able to perform this circuit with such address. We do not find that the French papers contain any other information of importance. May 13.

By a vessel which arrived yesterday from a French port, some intelligence has been received from France, particularly relating to the political transactions of Bonaparte. We have seen a copy of the Bayonne Decree—it states in substance, as we before mentioned, that America having embargoed her shipping, in order, as Bonaparte states, to save her property from the English, he conceives it necessary, with the same view, to order an Embargo upon all American shipping in the ports of France. It prescribes further, that as any American vessels which may be found upon the seas after the 28th ult. must be supposed to have violated the American Embargo, or to be engaged in some illicit commerce, such vessel shall be captured and detained. On the whole, though this decree may be in truth, hostile to America, it does not manifest that sort of hostility which the American government can legitimately notice.

Nothing like confiscation is stated in this decree. It is dated the 17th ult. Bonaparte was expected to arrive at Rochefort on the 15th instant, in order to review the port and fleet. The writer of the letter which contains this intelligence, states his opinion, which he rather insinuates to be pretty general in France, that Bonaparte has failed in the object of his journey to Bayonne. Certainly his return to Rochefort would seem to warrant such an opinion. An account from Bordeaux, which states that 40,000 men were expected there, on their route to reinforce the French army in Spain, appears still more to justify this opinion. For if the Spanish government were entirely subservient to the views of Bonaparte, what occasion for a powerful French force in Spain? It is evident that he does not rely upon the subserviency of that government, or that he meditates something very likely to provoke a great popular insurrection.

Another letter contains the extract of a letter from a French officer in Prussia. This officer states that the great body of the force in that quarter are preparing to march towards Turkey, and he adds, that he has no doubt he, with his companions will form a part of the army destined for the expedition to India.

NOTICE.

The Acts passed at the 1st session of the 9th Congress of the United States; the Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at the last sessions; and a few sets of Carey & Bioren's edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, are received at my office and ready for distribution, where those entitled to receive them are desired to call.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Proth'y.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1808.

ABRAHAM BARCLAY

Windsor Chair Maker and Painter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, corner of Market and Water Streets, to Second Street, between Wood and Market Street, where he intends to continue his business in all its various branches, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

Thirty acres of land, be the same more or less, in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Cunningham, Samuel Snodgrass and John H. Redick, on the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Margaret M'Kee, and to be sold by me.

WILLIAM WOODS, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 20, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,

of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

Five Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the shoe making trade, named GEORGE MILLAGEN, 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; has red hair, sallow complexion, has strings in his ears, and weak eyes; had on and took with him 2 pair of trowsers, the one blue cloth, the other blue nankeen, and two shirts, &c. He also took with him his kit of tools, tied up in a flag handkerchief. Whoever delivers said apprentice to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

DENNIS MURPHY.

July 20, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Beaver county, and to me directed; will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, on the first Monday of August next, the following property, viz. eighty acres of land, (more or less); of the first quality, situate on Little Beaver, about two miles below Greersburgh; on which there is about twelve acres cleared, several buildings, &c. Also one hundred and fifty acres, (more or less,) situate in Sewickley township, on which there is an excellent Mill-Seat, on that never failing stream Connequenesing creek: together with a considerable improvement. Also one hundred acres, (more or less.) situate on the west bank of Big-Beaver falls; on which there is one Forge, one Grist-mill and Saw-mill in complete order, likewise a number of valuable dwelling houses and other buildings, also the warrant claim to seven hundred acres of land adjoining.

The last mentioned property is equal in situation and prospect to any in the western country, and will no doubt in a short time be the most productive. All of which land above described, is seized and taken in execution as the property of Hoops, Townsend, & co. and will be sold by

J. COULTER, *Sheriff.*

Beaver, April 23, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there are County and Road Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land, in Allegheny county, This is therefore to give Notice, that said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to EBENEZER DENNY, Treasurer of said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
} Commissioners.

Attest.

L. STEWART, Clk.

June 10, 1808. 4w.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

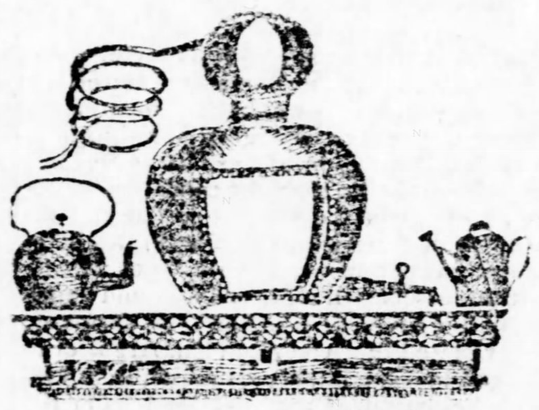
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

At the corner of Third & Market streets,

Have received an elegant assortment of MUSLINS,

consisting of figured and plain

Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,

India Mulls, &c.

Also a quantity of

SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are on then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 14th June, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simin's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

Scott's Patent Window Springs,

Are for Sale by

Mr. JAMES COOPER,

Who will fix them to the windows of his employers, in Pittsburgh, or elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

For One or more Years.

A small *FARM* on the Ohio river, one mile below Pittsburgh. It consists of between 70 and 80 acres of first rate land, greater part of which is well cleared and under excellent post and rail fence, and on the premises is good and convenient buildings. Possession of the land may be had in time to put in a fall crop, but the buildings cannot be had possession of until the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

MARY PARK.

July 8, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.